

Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Square building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at 22 per annum, in advance, or \$2.50 if paid with in the year. All subscription accounts are settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention to them, they must be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but for the purpose of receiving replies. All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor.

Portry.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S OPINION.

I'm a plain old soldier who fought in the ranks,
One arm gone and this ugly scar;
With nothing except my country's thanks,
Not even a pension or a share.

Though I fought as well as most of my old,
Landed and fought with as true an aim;
But then, you see, the fact of it is,
We're not all of us what you think.

An army of captains would hardly do,
With all to command and hardly obey;
I'm proud of wearing the army blue—
Front of it now to this very day.

Though the great war is over and done,
And I've laid aside my soldier dress,
Trust in the truth of what I say,
My love for our cause is none the less.

Thank you, of men who have fought and bled
On common ground that is dear to each,
Where the will of the people is laid to rest,
That of old should stand the breast?

My nation is, and I thank it in truth,
There is no one of us who is not a man;
There is no one of us who is not a man,
That one of us could not be a man.

I may be wrong, but that's not the point
With a little patience I'll get at it;
My tongue, like the time, is out of joint,
And I'm a little out of my mind.

We've many among us, good men and true,
Citizens and soldiers, that I'll own;
There is always one, as the world has shown—
Always one who is not a man.

There was Washington, take for example him,
And all the heroes, the best of France;
England's Wellington, stern and grim,
Men not made by a freak of chance.

But to come down to the present day,
There's Grant, now tell me where can you find
A man for President after the best?
Or so it seems at least to my mind.

When the war had lasted for four long years,
With little hope of a speedy end,
And thousands of men were set with tears,
For the loss of husband, brother, or friend.

While the town of Unionville still held out,
Publishing war news and lies;
From the glorious war took command,
And proved himself the man for the place.

Now that's the drift of my tale, do you see?
I'm not quite clear, it's my fault, that's all;
I've every reason to believe that you see,
One way, the right one, to answer the call.

Here we have him, Grant, as we had before,
And his opinion hasn't been wrong;
The people are for him, he's their choice,
So what better could there be than this?

Political.

THE PROOF OF CORRUPTION.

To estimate the exact effect of the testimony taken by the impeachment Managers, let us briefly review the points proved, merely promising that the advantage sustained by the investigating Committee in the fact that they are all Republicans and have favored independence is more than offset by the disadvantage that the witnesses from whom this testimony is reluctantly wrung are all the Democrats, anti-impeachers, and parties to the conspiracy which they unveil. Moreover, this Report does not contain all the evidences of corruption which the Managers have obtained, but only those which were necessary to prove to the House that the witness Woolsey should be compelled to testify. About a week prior to May 4 one Gen. Adams (as Thurlow Weed testifies) called first on Collector Smythe, and then on himself, to secure his co-operation in a plan to buy the President's acquittal. Collector Smythe replied he should consult Thurlow Weed. Within the same hour Gen. Adams and Collector Smythe consulted Thurlow Weed, in manner and form following. We copy Weed's testimony: "Adams proposed, for a certain sum of money, to get the votes of certain Senators against conviction." Mr. Weed "understood an arrangement was to be made for four votes." Mr. Weed modestly assures us "that he never had no faith in it"—and "advised against it"—and "did not like the looks of it in any way"—and "thought it best not to have anything to do with it"—but that "the subject was often talked about in New-York"—and the "next person who talked with him about it was Webster, Woolsey, and Sheridan Shook, who came to his rooms at the Astor House." Mr. Weed in a clear and perspicuous style for which he is so noted as a business man, says that at this meeting "there was a proposition made for votes and for money," viz: "thirty thousand dollars for three votes." As this was about a week after Weed's interview with Smythe and Adams, it appears that his disinclination to "have anything to do with it" was virtue of an easy grade, and that his advice to Collector Smythe to let it alone was followed by taking the job entirely out of Smythe's hands into his own. Mr. Woolsey, one of the trio who makes his proposal to Weed at the Astor House is a Kentucky lawyer and manager of cases for the Whisky Ring before the Bureau of Internal Revenue, most of which grow out of frauds upon the Government, and are compromised and settled by defrauding the Government, still further. Mr. Woolsey is in telegraphic correspondence with Mr. Warden, Andrew Johnson's private Secretary, and on Monday, May 4, he telegraphs to inquire "the situation." Warden promptly replies, expressing confident hopes of acquittal, and stating that the only persons who expect conviction are those who know "least of the inner workings." "My inner workings," Warden doubtless means the workings of the sentiment of Roman justice in the breasts of Senators. Mr.

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS,

VOL. XII.

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NO. 1.

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The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

STATE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTMAN,
OF Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF Chautauque County.

DISTRICT.

CAPT. J. BENTON DONLEY,
OF Greene County.

Set out to the action of the 24th District Conference.

COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ.,
OF DeKalb Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ.,
OF Washington Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
THOMAS ROSS, ESQ.,
OF Morgan Township.

FOR ATTORNEY,
HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ.,
OF Jackson Township.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE,
O. MADISON COATES, OF Philadelphia.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, OF Philadelphia.

DISTRICT,
1. W. H. BARRA,
2. W. J. POLLOCK,
3. Richard Wiley,
4. G. A. HILL,
5. J. H. BRIDGEMAN,
6. Frank C. Houston,
7. Isaac E. ELLIOTT,
8. Morris Hooper,
9. David M. Rand,
10. Wm. Davis,
11. W. W. Ketchum,
12. J. S. RUTAN.

THE QUESTION STATED.

The project of taxing National Bonds has been for several years persistently agitated, mainly by Democratic demagogues, for want of better pabulum on which to nourish popular discontent. The unconstitutionality of taxing them by State, city, or other local authority has been too plainly and repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court to make this mode of attack on these securities feasible. We hope the following plain exposition of the repudiating policy, of which the Opposition have constituted themselves champions, will be cut out and kept for reference. Put it in the ears of "Democrats" when they shout "down with bondholders!" etc. The *Tribune* remarks the whole effect is very plain, and ought to be easily understood. If the tax is authorized at the time the bond is issued, the creditor who makes the loan adds the tax to the rate of interest, and it is paid not by the public creditor, but by the ordinary tax payer. If the bond is issued before the tax is authorized, then it is an attempt by the government to lessen the rate of interest they have agreed to pay by the amount of the tax. In short, it is repudiating to that extent the payment of the interest. A very small repudiation of interest is equal to a very large repudiation of principal. Thus an annual tax of one per cent. on our bonds is a repudiation of one per cent. of the interest, which is equivalent to repudiating one-sixth or 16 2/3 per cent. of the principal. This would lower the value of our bonds and currency from 72 in gold—where they now stand—to 57 3/5, which would be expressed by a rise of gold to 185. A tax of two per cent. would be equal to a repudiation of two-sixths of the principal, which would be expressed by 48 in gold, and the rise of gold to 208 1/2 in currency. A tax of six per cent. which the Government would have just as much right to impose as one of less, would be a repudiation of the entire principal. The effect of imposing these taxes and reducing the gold value of our debt and currency would be that when we came to renew our bonds, or to borrow again, it would require a larger sum of debt to express the principal, and a larger rate of interest to carry it. On the other hand, as the national debt is a debt due from the tax payers to the bondholders, whatever lessens the rate of interest or amount of principal must of necessity benefit the tax payers exactly in proportion to their liability to pay taxes. As exempting National Bonds from taxation does lessen the rate of interest and the amount of principal exactly in proportion to the pecuniary value of the exemption, it follows that the benefits of the exemption are divided among the tax payers precisely in proportion to their taxable liability. What can be fairer than this? An attempt of a government to derive a revenue from its debts would be on a par with the vagabond's policy of living on the interest of what he owes.

Woolley, the tool of the whiskey ring who has proved himself either a thief or the man who bribed votes for Andrew Johnson on impeachment, has been released. The people may thank him and "Democracy" for the infliction of another year of turmoil and disgust. Let the cry be, "Grant, Colfax and Peace!"

NO PRINCIPLES.

Last week the "Democracy" held a convention in Pittsburgh to enunciate their doctrines and nominate a local ticket. They adjourned without doing either. Having no defined policy they concluded to wait until after the National "Democratic" Convention should meet and declare a platform whereon they should stand. This is explanatory of the subject humiliation of the masses who compose the party to their leaders. It would seem that they dare not think for themselves. Ask a "Democrat" what his politics are and he says, "wait until after the 4th of July and I'll tell you!" How very unlike the bold policy of the Republican party, who are not controlled by expediency, or bad men, but who having once adopted the purpose of making this a free government and preserving it at all hazards, steadily move on in advance of their leaders conquering and to conquer. Like the *Tribune* we sympathize sincerely with the "Democracy" in their troubles. They have not decided whether to nominate a Republican or a Democrat for President; whether they will stand on the platform of gold or greenbacks; whether their battle cry will be "Universal Suffrage" or "A White Man's Government." Of course, Democratic principles are immutable—when they decide what they are.

HARD ON HIM.

One Albert G. Davis, a West Virginia rebel, who had been captured and imprisoned in Camp Chase for a time during the war, made a speech to the copper-Johnsonists in '66, in which he reviewed the administration of the Government during the war from the rebel standpoint. Coming to the matter of finances, he exclaimed in thundering tones: "Who! Who! can tell where the vast millions for which the nation is now in debt, have been expended? Into whose pockets have they gone? Can any one pretend to tell?" and pausing for a reply, a hard-fisted farmer, looked Davis in the face, replied: "A part of it at least, was spent in keeping you a prisoner at Camp Chase, G—d—n you!" Davis collapsed.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

The ardor of our "handsome" neighbor who rants so furiously and yet so sympathetically on the topic of "Greenbacks for Bonds," we imagine will be measurably cooled by the draught of air coming from Pittsburgh last week. The *Gazette*, of that city, says:

The naughty bondholders' combination with the Johnson wing of the party, in the Democratic Convention of this county, on Wednesday, succeeded in "laying out" the Pendletonians as cold as a wedge. In vain were the eloquent appeals that the delegates to New York be instructed for PENDLETON and greenbacks. Bitter were the taunts against "the few who came here with bonds in their pockets and attempted to control our actions." The bond holders carried the day and the Convention evaporated, leaving no sign except the intense disgust which filled the hearts of honest country delegates.

"Just wait until the Fourth of July!"

HOW IS IT?

Democrats promise a reduction in the expenses of government, in case they succeed in gaining its control. The people of Ohio have had an opportunity of testing the good faith of these promises, and the test has shown that the expense of the present Legislative session of that State, has exceeded the expense of any previous session, by over a million dollars. The amount necessary for Legislative sessions, has heretofore been less than a million. This year it is two millions four hundred dollars. "Wait until after the 4th of July!"

ON SLIPPERY PLACES.

Four State Democratic Conventions were held on the 10th. Tennessee instructed for Johnson, and sends Forrest, the Fort Pillow butcher, as one of the delegates. Failing Johnson, they are to vote for Pendleton and greenbacks. New Jersey, Connecticut and New Hampshire do not instruct their delegates, but their resolutions are anti-repudiation, and acquit toward Chase and his State-rights-negro-suffrage doctrine.

HOW TRUE!

"Our enormous and oppressive national debt," says *The World*, "would never have been created by the Democratic party." The national debt was incurred in conquering the rebellion and saving the national life. We know very well, observes the *Tribune*, that the Democratic party opposed the spending of money for any such purposes.

The "Democratic" papers, as was expected, find considerable fault with the Republican National platform. Well, it was not made to suit them.

WHY SO?

Our "handsome" neighbor last week devotes a column and a half of labored argument in an attempt to prove that President Johnson is but carrying out the policy of the murdered Lincoln in his vagaries on reconstruction. He weaves a subtle web of sophistry, but his work is not strong. The intelligent reader will at once read the whole thing in pieces by asking him, "If you believe what you say, that Johnson follows Lincoln's policy, why did you rail at the 'buffoon' and his 'acts of tyranny' when alive, and afterwards applaud Johnson for doing the same? You either prove yourself ignorant or unreasonable."

"HUGGER" NO MORE.

Soon we shall hear no more of the "nigger," it will be "negro" or nothing. Chase presents a formidable front in the "Democratic" National convention. As an indication of the wonderful change in party sentiment, we record the fact of hearing a prominent Democrat say, "no honest Democrat would refuse to vote for him (Chase). He is our man!" Oh! the bitter dose! catnip! castor-oil! pills! nigger!

As a sequel to the fizzle of a Conservative Soldier's Convention in Waynesburg, a yet more miserable failure transpired in Pittsburgh last week. Their State Convention was a dead affair, the delegates from this county, (and there were but a few counties represented) returned with lengthened viasages. They looked as if they had been attending the funeral obsequies of a dear departed friend. The carcass stinks and should be buried out of sight.

NOTELETS.

A UNION camp-meeting, embracing all denominations of Christians, is to be held at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., from July 14th to July 24th. An exchange says that it bids fair to be the greatest gathering of Christians known on the continent, sites for over 100 tents having already been selected.

The estate of Jas. Buchanan is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. He gave seven thousand to his house-keeper. For all his gold he died a beggar—a miserable suppliant for sympathy from the American people.

On the 12th Reverly Johnson was nominated and confirmed Minister to the English Court.

COM. ROLLINS has had his resignation returned to him by the President for "unjust and disrespectful" statements. Andy is the last man that ought to talk of justice and respect. Rollins calls on him to show cause for his assertion.

GEN. GRANT remarked, in reference to the nomination of Mr. Colfax: "Well, Colfax is the most popular man in the country, and the only thing the Democrats can accuse him of is that he is a Republican."

The New York *Tribune* predicts that Grant and Colfax will receive more votes than were ever given before to a Presidential ticket, and a larger majority than Lincoln received over McClellan, in 1864.

AMONG the visitors to General Grant on a late occasion, was a crippled soldier, who extended his only hand saying: "I have one hand left to shake with and vote for General Grant."

In Gen. Grant's protest against the removal of Stanton and Sheridan, sent to President Johnson, occurs this noble sentiment: "This is a Republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land."

The Czar of Russia has issued a ukase setting free all persons of foreign birth now exiled to Siberia, and all natives of Russian-Poland sentenced to less than twenty years exile.

HECTOR O. TYNDAL has been nominated by the Republicans of Philadelphia for the Mayoralty. They have also put forward a local ticket which "Democrats" can't hope to overcome.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says the resolutions in our National platform "rise above party, and plead for the nation's honor and the country's peace in future."

THE one-horse Democratic papers of Pennsylvania are trying to raise an undercurrent in favor of Judge Packer as the Democratic nominee for President.

A BRASS BAND was arrested in Savannah, by order of the mayor, a few nights since, for breach of the peace in serenading the Republican newspaper.

THE New York *Herald* confesses the Chicago Convention "exerted a reassuring effect" upon our national securities.

THE Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch*, abandoning its independent position, comes out for Grant and Colfax.

THE stubborn facts that the Copperheads have once encountered are Grant and Colfax.

"BY THE BULLET AND THE BOWL."

In 1840 the Whig party elected Wm. H. Harrison President. He was inaugurated in 1841, March 4th. One month afterward he died, and his office fell to John Tyler. How "Tyler too" carried out the principles under which he was chosen, the world too well remembers. He added a new and disgraceful verb to the language—to Tylerize has ever since been synonymous with partisan and treachery. In 1844, through the efforts of the Birney Abolitionists, Henry Clay was defeated—Polk elected, with Dallas for his Vice; Texas was annexed, the area of slavery was extended by nearly 300,000 square miles, and all was lovely. In 1848, Zachary Taylor, a moderate Whig, and Millard Fillmore, not much of anything, were chosen President and Vice. Taylor did not suit the Southern drivers; he had a stupid way of setting honestly and straightforwardly, and so, within a brief period, he fell under the malicious vapors of Washington, and died. Fillmore succeeded, and duly Tylerized. Next we had *The Herald's* "poor Pierce," who has not to this day ceased from expressing his boundless servility to the slave whips of his Southern masters. He was "sound" and served out his term in peace—the water was good. In 1856, Mr. Buchanan fully as sound as Pierce, was raised to the Executive chair, and under his administration—as in that of his predecessor—Washington was free from malaria—that is, for Democrats; but when the new Republican party began to gain strength, and it was possible that they might become the ruling power in Congress, the water of Washington suddenly grew dangerous, the hotels, (particularly the National) became pest houses, and dozens of heretics from the Democratic faith grew sick almost to death. This singular phenomenon reappeared from time to time until the great outbreak after the election of Lincoln. Then the wells and springs of the Capital came into the care of loyal soldiers, and the water persistently remained healthy. This continued, for four years; there was not a "sick" Congressman after Davis and his followers left. But when the great struggle of 1864 was over, and the water of the Capital still flowed clearly, there came a change in the tactics of the poisoners; a single bullet sufficed to restore their hopes. Abraham Lincoln passed away; Andrew Johnson supervised, and—like every other Vice President elevated to the main office, from Aaron Burr to himself—he, too, Tylerized, swallowed himself with the dexterity of an East Indian juggler, and came out from his contrivances the branded property of Howell Cobb and his crowd of unregenerate Rebels. Urged by the sentiment of a betrayed people, the House of Representatives recently put the recreant Executive on trial. The trial was over, the hour for voting approached, when we had a return of that bad water, and two or three Senators—Republicans, mind you—are prostrated with sudden illness. What does it mean? Why does it happen that whenever the current sets against the Master Demon of Slavery (and never at any other time) we find the air, and the water, and the whisky of Washington full of poison? Why does it happen that when some great deed for freedom is on the point of accomplishment (and never on any other occasion), we find Presidents, previously in rugged health, instantaneously sent to their graves, and traitors always on hand to take their places? Why is it now, just as we should have the vote upon the great question of impeachment, and when—up to the latest moment—it had been universally believed that Johnson would be convicted, why, we ask, do we hear at this critical moment of the dangerous illness of some of the most firm and conspicuous advocates of impeachment? Is there any thing of chances that can explain these remarkable Ku Klux coincidences?—N. Y. *Tribune*.

Tennessee Democracy.

The Tennessee delegates to the Democratic Convention are instructed for Andrew Johnson. The financial idea of Pendleton were endorsed. The rebel General Forrest, of Fort Pillow memory, is one of the delegates. The name of Mr. Bates was first reported, when a motion was made to substitute Forrest's. A long and fierce debate ensued, in which Forrest participated. The vote was in his favor. The announcement of the result was received with prolonged yells, proclaiming that the rebel "demon" had triumphed; that the last pretenses of Unionism were cast aside, and that the hero of the Fort Pillow massacre, the darling of the guerrillas and Ku Klux, was presented to the world as a thoroughly appropriate representative of the Democracy of Tennessee.

RETRENCHMENT and Economy, proclaimed at Chicago as a National duty, are understood in Congress to mean something more than mere words. The appropriation bills, based upon the regular recommendations from the Executive departments, are cut down on all sides, with a view to meet a total reduction of at least one hundred fifty millions of dollars in the next year's expenditures. The latest applications of this pruning knife was on Wednesday last, when the House was recommended to reduce the appropriations for the repair of certain public works from \$6,150,000 down to \$1,857,000, and the recommendation is likely to be adopted.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* remarks that the New York *World* says that negro suffrage will be settled question after the next election. The Pittsburgh *Post* says it will not be. We are very much embarrassed to know which is the higher Democratic authority.

SUGAR-PLUMS.

The *Old Guard* for April presents the following choice sugar-plums for Democratic babes:

"A Northern Democrat" warns the people of the South that they "must not believe for one moment that the sentiments proclaimed by *The New York Day Book*, or *The La Crosse Democrat*, are the sentiments of the united Democratic party of the North." The two papers here named equal in circulation nearly all the other Democratic papers in the United States. And it is, furthermore, within bounds to say that seven-tenths of the Democratic papers of the North abjure such Democracy as is sent forth by a few such papers as the *New York World*. We have no doubt that *The Mississippiian's* correspondent was in Lincoln's war, either as a contractor or an officer. He has upon him the stains of the blood of men who fought for liberty, and he wants to see the Democratic party planted upon the basis of the Abolition war; but that he will never see. The rank and file of the old Democratic party hate that war as they do the devil, and no Democratic victory shall ever be won on a platform recognizing the justice of either the principles or the results of that war. * * *

The Democratic party is paralyzed and demoralized by its long cowering before usurpation and despotism. The back volumes of *The Old Guard* will attest that we foretold that such would be the effect of the inglorious submission to the Lincoln usurpations. A hundred men of the pluck and patriotism of Wilkes Booth at the start of these terrible despotisms, would have saved our country from all it has suffered and is now suffering—would, indeed, have preserved constitutional liberty, and saved the Government from destruction. But, alas! even now the Democratic press seems stupefied by the din of barbarous revolution. Instead of blowing the loud bugle-blast of resistance, of quick and fierce resistance to tyranny! they seem to be studying how they shall most gracefully shrink away from the manly struggle to preserve our liberty. They proclaim, loud enough, that our liberties are perishing! but, with the next breath, they whisper that we must take care that nothing rash or violent is done! that is, the rashness and violence which is destroying liberty must be met with nothing stronger than whispers and inglorious submission. If they were asses, they could not bow their necks to the yoke of their master with more admirable docility. A people who will submit to despotism for a day—ugly, for a minute—have given up the principle of freedom. The moment any man begins to play the despot, he forfeits his right to life. This has been a sacred axiom among all free people. If the Democratic press were hired by the Mongrel Rump to counsel the people to keep still, and let the work of usurpation and ruin go peacefully on, it could not more faithfully serve the purposes of the Mongrel party. "But we are going to vote them down!" Behold, O, dolt! in one half of your country no voting can be done, except at the command of the military acting as a tool of the Rump, and in the other half it must be done under the pressure of bribery, intimidation and fraud! Freemen do not call this voting. In one half the Union no man can vote except as the Rump permits. That insult to the sacred principle of liberty and self government should be indignantly wiped out, if need be, in the blood of the tyrants. Those who talk a softer language than this have to thank either their cowardice or their shallowness.

Rebel Outrage in Alabama.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., May 18, 1868.—On Friday night last a colored man named Edward Shoggett was taken out of his bed about midnight, by three men, who broke in the door of the house in which Shoggett and two other colored men were sleeping. They carried Shoggett about five hundred yards from the house, tied his hands and feet, and gave him fifty lashes on the bare back, after tearing his shirt off. The three perpetrators of this outrage had masks over their faces, high conical caps on their heads, and long white gowns over their clothing. This outrage took place in Franklin county, Ala., about twelve and half miles from Courtland, on the farm of one Hennessey. The perpetrators said they were the noble Ku-Klux, sent by the Great Grand Cyclops to punish Shoggett for expressing radical political sentiments.—*Memphis Post*, of May 20, '68.

GENERAL HALLECK never liked Gen. Grant, but in the official report he said, concerning the Vicksburg campaign:

"We cannot but admire the skill and daring of the commander. No more brilliant exploit can be found in military history. * * * It is hardly necessary to remark that Gen. Grant never disobeyed an order or instruction, but always carried out to the best of his ability every wish or suggestion made to him by the Government."

On July 13, 1863, President Lincoln wrote to Gen. Grant from the White House: "I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment of the almost inestimable service you have done your country."

HEAR WHAT THE New York *World* says: "Of the astuteness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism and the uprightness and solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts or affects to doubt."

THE Republican journals in California that bolted during the late State campaign have all placed the names of Grant and Colfax at the head of their columns.

SUGAR-PLUMS.

The *Old Guard* for April presents the following choice sugar-plums for Democratic babes:

"A Northern Democrat" warns the people of the South that they "must not believe for one moment that the sentiments proclaimed by *The New York Day Book*, or *The La Crosse Democrat*, are the sentiments of the united Democratic party of the North." The two papers here named equal in circulation nearly all the other Democratic papers in the United States. And it is, furthermore, within bounds to say that seven-tenths of the Democratic papers of the North abjure such Democracy as is sent forth by a few such papers as the *New York World*. We have no doubt that *The Mississippiian's* correspondent was in Lincoln's war, either as a contractor or an officer. He has upon him the stains of the blood of men who fought for liberty, and he wants to see the Democratic party planted upon the basis of the Abolition war; but that he will never see. The rank and file of the old Democratic party hate that war as they do the devil, and no Democratic victory shall ever be won on a platform recognizing the justice of either the principles or the results of that war. * * *

The Democratic party is paralyzed and demoralized by its long cowering before usurpation and despotism. The back volumes of *The Old Guard* will attest that we foretold that such would be the effect of the inglorious submission to the Lincoln usurpations. A hundred men of the pluck and patriotism of Wilkes Booth at the start of these terrible despotisms, would have saved our country from all it has suffered and is now suffering—would, indeed, have preserved constitutional liberty, and saved the Government from destruction. But, alas! even now the Democratic press seems stupefied by the din of barbarous revolution. Instead of blowing the loud bugle-blast of resistance, of quick and fierce resistance to tyranny! they seem to be studying how they shall most gracefully shrink away from the manly struggle to preserve our liberty. They proclaim, loud enough, that our liberties are perishing! but, with the next breath, they whisper that we must take care that nothing rash or violent is done! that is, the rashness and violence which is destroying liberty must be met with nothing stronger than whispers and inglorious submission. If they were asses, they could not bow their necks to the yoke of their master with more admirable docility. A people who will submit to despotism for a day—ugly, for a minute—have given up the principle of freedom. The moment any man begins to play the despot, he forfeits his right to life. This has been a sacred axiom among all free people. If the Democratic press were hired by the Mongrel Rump to counsel the people to keep still, and let the work of usurpation and ruin go peacefully on, it could not more faithfully serve the purposes of the Mongrel party. "But we are going to vote them down!" Behold, O, dolt! in one half of your country no voting can be done, except at the command of the military acting as a tool of the Rump, and in the other half it must be done under the pressure of bribery, intimidation and fraud! Freemen do not call this voting. In one half the Union no man can vote except as the Rump permits. That insult to the sacred principle of liberty and self government should be indignantly wiped out, if need be, in the blood of the tyrants. Those who talk a softer language than this have to thank either their cowardice or their shallowness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 868.—SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit through you to the President the resignation of my office, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor, nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate. Justice to myself and respect for you require that I should give you briefly my measures for so doing. Immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, in 1866, there were numerous removals of Assessors and Collectors throughout the country. They were induced by political considerations, and produced a sad blow to the reputation and efficiency of the revenue service. They were made during a recess of Congress, and in all cases regardless of my wishes as Commissioner. I should have resigned my office long ago had I not yielded to the judgment of my friends who believed the public good would be promoted by my remaining in it. During the session of Congress next after the Convention referred to, many nominations of revenue officers were made to the Senate by the President, as there since have been, all of them without reference to any opinion I had of their fitness, while my numerous recommendations for removals of Assessors and Collectors, even for the grossest misconduct, have been almost universally disregarded. In accordance with the long continued practice of the Department the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of Assistant Assessors, Inspectors and other subordinate officers, in the several districts, are made upon the nomination of the Assessors and Collectors. This practice is just to those officers when faithful, insures harmony and cooperation, and locates responsibility for success of the Revenue laws. I do not object to the practice, and refer to it only to illustrate the importance of the offices of Assessor and Collector, and my inability under existing circumstances, to elevate and control the service of which I have the ostensible charge. The Revenue laws are enforced in the courts through the agency of the United States District Attorneys and Marshals. Of these, numerous changes of the character referred to in what I have said of revenue officers, have been made, and in many localities with like results over their appointment and continuance in office. It is needless to say that I have no control whatever, and have no assurance that the services they will render in the future will be more thorough and effective than they have been in the past. In brief, Mr. Secretary, the revenue laws, even in the most important localities, are badly administered by officers, either dishonest or incompetent, appointed without my approval, and whose removal I see no hope of securing. While I continue in office, I am sought to be responsible for their failures; although I am absolutely powerless to prevent them. For these reasons, as well as to seek the rest which my health demands, and my efforts to discharge my public duties have hitherto denied me, I am constrained to retire from the Bureau in which I have labored since near the date of this organization. With a full appreciation of the kindness which you have extended to me in all your personal and official relations.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
To the Hon. H. McCULLOUGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

A DEMOCRATIC minister, who has Democratic measles badly, has arranged a new version of the Lord's Prayer, which he thinks a great improvement. It is as follows:

"Our white Father, who art in a white heaven; hallowed be thy white name. Thy white kingdom come; Thy white will be done; give us this day our white daily bread and forgive our white brethren who differ from us, and carry out Thy curse on the colored population. Lead us into white temptation to oppress the blacks and deliver us from Republican and negro evils; for Thine is a white kingdom; Thine is white power; Thine is white glory, for ever and ever, Amen."

Fayette Nominations.

The Republicans of Fayette county held their nominating convention at Uniontown on Monday of last week. For Congress, Joseph M. Thompson, of Fayette, received 31 votes, and Hon. John Covode 22 votes. Subsequently the friends of Mr. Thompson, at his suggestion, withdrew his name, and John Covode was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Covode received the nomination in Indiana county, which secures for him the District.

The House has been pushing rapidly through the Tax bills, and has now arrived at the clauses relating to special taxes. The work upon these sections goes slowly, as every proposition involved in them is contested by the advocates of the interests affected. Gen. Butler yesterday gave notice of his intention to move the postponement of the bill till next session. If the House persevere, however, the end of next week will see the bill complete.

The Dayton *Ledger*, Vallandigham's organ, says that that branch of the Democratic party which it represents: "If a 'War Democrat' of the Marble-Hallpike 'haunting lie' school is chosen standard bearer of the party, his defeat is inevitable, because the wing known as the Peace Democrats will not support him; if at all, at least with no degree of zeal—and they are a power in the land."

NEARLY two thousand immigrants arrived at New York on Friday and Saturday.

Commissioner Rollins' Letter of Resignation.

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There are even self-adjusting tires which has no chance of different thicknesses of treads or different rates of wear.

The tire from the new machine has no tread at all and is almost noiseless.

No trouble to turn it over or to turn it around.

There need not have to be taken apart to oil and clean it.

This perfect tread whereby you can save great materials without having to keep your machinery stretched to prevent its "puckering" and its wearing down by unevenness in the tread.

In our machines any width of tread may be made as well as any length of tread. We make a sill in the most perfect manner, so that the skill of the operator counts for nothing on any other machine, and we do a straightening job on the wheels of cars and trucks.

We find that the best way of making a wheel and repair has the skill to use them.

It is not hard to learn how to use them.

They are used in the same way as the others.

They are returned if the machines are not as wanted.

They are made warranted and kept in repair without charge.

H. F. UNICAPPA
Agent for Greater Washington
Washington, Pa.

Information guaranteed to show the regular growth of hair upon a bald head. The hair grows back again after the removal of Fincher's Hairbrush, Triclops etc., on the scalp. It is not necessary to cut the hair. Can be obtained without charge by mail.

Business Cards.

T. W. ROSS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main St.
Waynesburg, Pa. 11-12-13.

F. A. BALL,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
etc., etc.
AT MCCOY'S OLD STAND,
Greensboro, Pa.
11-12-13.

I. O. OF O. F.
WAYNESBURG LODGE, NO. 60.
Hall in Cannon's Building, East Main Street,
Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Tuesday evening, each
week, 8 o'clock.
11-12-13.

I. O. OF O. F.
HOSHIMKA LODGE, NO. 60.
Hall in Cannon's Building, East Main Street,
Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Saturday evening, each
week, 8 o'clock.
11-12-13.

GEO. S. JEFFERY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
All business pertaining to the office attended to
promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co.,
East of the Court House.
May 12, 1868.
11-12-13.

E. M. SAYERS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
In addition to other business will attend to all
cases in bankruptcy that may be entrusted to his
care. Office, opposite the Store of G. W. Rob-
erts & Co.
11-12-13.

L. E. DAY,
DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School
Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room in
Mrs. Bush's building, formerly occupied by Col-
ter & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa.
May 12, 1868.
11-12-13.

W. M. BAILEY,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Keeps on hand always a choice and select as-
sortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing
done at the lowest rates.
11-12-13.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF WAYNESBURG.
Opened..... 1868.
J. S. PATTON, President.
J. S. PATTON, Cashier.
D. B. BAKER, J. C. FLENNIKER, Cashier.
R. FRANK, FLENNIKER, Assistant Cashier.
DENTISTRY.
I have located in Waynesburg, and am con-
tinuing the late residence of Dr. A. S. Patton. Hav-
ing taken great pains to become thoroughly ac-
quainted with both the theory and practice of
dentistry, and having had an experience of seven
years in the profession, I feel warranted in say-
ing that my patients shall have no reason to com-
plain of inferior operations. Extraction will be
performed painless when desired, by the adminis-
tration of "laughing gas" or ether anesthesia. I
charge moderate, and all operations warranted
to be perfect. I will be at home every morn-
ing from the fifth to the thirtieth
of every month.
J. S. PATTON, D.D.S.
11-12-13.

SHERMAN HOUSE,
JUST OPENED BY
THOMAS BRADLEY.
Possibly the most complete Hotel in our town.
Everything combined to furnish the best accom-
modation ever yet offered to the public.
Meals furnished at all hours, table provided
with the best of the season.
Travellers and those desiring of refreshment
will do well to call. "Tom" still retains his old
reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and
hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly
occupied by the "Messengers" Office, 11-12-13.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, WAYNESBURG, PA.
Respectfully gives notice that he has located in
Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to man-
ufacture
CARRIAGES
Of every description. From his experience in
the business he feels confident that his work, in
style, finish, and durability, will give entire sat-
isfaction. It is his determination to purchase
the best material in the market, and employ none
but competent workmen.
11-12-13.

MARBLE WORKS,
SUMMERSGILL & BRO.
(Shop in rear of the Hamilton House near the
Steam Mill).
The public are respectfully informed that Sum-
mersgill & Bro. have just received a large stock of
all kinds of
MARBLE WORK!
Such as Grave Stones, Monuments, Mantle
Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work at
reasonable terms on short notice. Call and ex-
amine our stock, styles, and prices, before pur-
chasing elsewhere.
11-12-13.

**WAYNESBURG MARBLE AND STONE
WORKS.**
SAYERS & RINEHART.
Still continue to carry on the Marble and Stone
cutting business at their long established stand
immediately east of the Public Square, between
High and Greene streets, Waynesburg, Pa.
This establishment has been in constant opera-
tion since 1838, and the long experience and en-
ergy of the proprietors, linked with the exer-
cise of sound judgment and good taste, have won
for them a wide-spread and enviable reputation.
An extensive stock of the various varieties of
the best marble kept constantly on hand. Spe-
cial attention paid to polishing, pressing, carv-
ing and engraving.
All orders promptly filled.
11-12-13.

FOUNDRY NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED
EAGLE FOUNDRY,
With its large stock of
MOLDS AND MANY OTHER CASTINGS,
Formerly the property of the late Daniel Owens,
deceased, will continue the business in all
its branches, and do all kinds of
MACHINE REPAIRING.
At short notice and upon reasonable terms, and
to merit a reasonable share of patronage.
11-12-13.

NEW LIVERY STABLE
IN WAYNESBURG, PA.
The subscribers would respectfully inform the
public that they are prepared to
ACCOMMODATE AT ALL HOURS WITH
GOOD HORSES AND GOOD BUGGIES.
Our Stable will be found in rear of the Hamil-
ton House, near the Steam Mill.
May 12, 1868.
W. A. & C. W. BAKER.
11-12-13.

HAVE A CIGAR?
IF SO, CALL IN AT
T. BRADEN'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
He keeps on hand at all times
AN EXCELLENT QUALITY OF CIGARS,
Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,
Pipes, Snuff, &c., &c.
11-12-13.

PRICES DOWN! IS THE WORD!
Office, Room in the Working House, Waynes-
burg, Pa.
T. BRADEN.
11-12-13.

Printing.

PRINTING!
"THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN"
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISH-
MENT,
Sayers' Building, East of the Public
Square,
WAYNESBURG, PA.
PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
BILL HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,
BLANKS,
LABELS,
&c., &c.
NEATLY EXECUTED.
WE HAVE NOW A GREAT VARIETY
OF MATERIAL!
And a more complete stock of
PAPER, CARDS, &c.,
Than any establishment within the limits of
our business circle,
AND WE ARE PREPARED
To execute every description of
JOB PRINTING!
IN A
STYLE OF NEATNESS AND
BEAUTY!!
WHICH
CANNOT BE SURPASSED ANYWHERE.
We employ the most competent printers, and
propose to
MEET EVERY ORDER!
With which we are favored, in the
SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE!
AND
IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER!
Particular attention given to
FINE RULE WORK
CERTIFICATES,
CHECKS, &c.,
TERMS REASONABLE!
Let us have a call and you will be satisfied.
J. S. PATTON
Waynesburg, Pa.
11-12-13.

The Waynesburg Republican.

OUR HEROES.
Cheers! cheers, for our heroes,
Not those who wear stars,
Not those who wear eagles,
And lead and bars;
We know they are gallant,
And honor them, too,
For bravely maintaining
The Red, White and Blue.
But, cheers for our soldiers,
Rough, wrinkled and brown;
The men who make heroes,
And ask no renown;
Unselfish, unflinching,
Intrepid and true,
The heroes surrounding
The Red, White and Blue.
Our Patriot soldiers!
When Freedom's own children
Assailed her axes;
When Anarchy threatened
And order withdrew,
They rallied to rescue
The Red, White and Blue.
Upholding our banner,
On many a field,
The doom of the traitor
They valiantly sealed;
And, worn with conflict,
Found victors new.
Where Victory greeted
The Red, White and Blue.
Yet, loved ones have fallen—
And still, where they sleep,
A sorrowing nation
Shall silently weep;
And Spring's fairest flowers
In gratitude, strew
O'er those who have cherished
The Red, White and Blue.
But glory immortal!
It waits them now;
And chaplets unfading
Shall bind their brows;
When, called by the trumpet,
At Time's great review,
They stand, who defended
The Red, White and Blue!
FACTS AND FANCIES.
WHITTIER TO COLFAX.
Colfax—well chosen to preside
Over Freedom's Congress, and to guide,
As one who holds the reins of fate,
The current of its great debate;
Prompted by one too wise and good,
And fair, withal, to be without
Here, from our Northern river banks,
I send to thee my hearty thanks
For all the patience which has borne
The weary foot of Bunker's horn,
The hissing of the Copperhead,
And folly dropping words of lead!
Still wisely ready when the scale
Hangs poised to make the right prevail;
Still foremost, though Succession's hand
Be crushed, with scornful hand to tread
The life out from its writhing tail!
As wise, firm, faithful to the end,
God help thee, pray thy sincere friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
LADIES' TRAINS.
It is not known where the following mani-
festo came from, but it is emphatically good.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
May, 1868.
Rule 1. No train after this date, will be
made up of a greater length than the height
of the propelling power.
Rule 2. In coming down heavy grades,
(church steps for instance,) first class trains will
move as rapidly as safety will allow; but
all accommodating trains will proceed slowly
and stop frequently to allow people to step on
the trains. Caution, however, is necessary in
starting up while people are so engaged, to
prevent accidents.
Rule 3. All trains to be held up at crossings
All empty "data standing on the sidings" at
the time should be switched off.
Rule 4. When three or more trains are pro-
ceeding in company, they should always move
side by side, and on no account whatever
change this position. Trains approaching
from opposite direction must keep out of the
way. (This rule is imperative.)
Rule 5. If it is desirable to attach a "flat"
to a moving train, speed should be slackened
and signals given by blowing. The "flat" will
respond by throwing away its cigar, twirling
its moustaches, and elevating its hat. The
answering signal is a smile, which signifies
"couple on;" after "coupling," the combined
train will proceed very slowly—very.
By order of FASHION, President.
A. LA MOIR, General Superintendent.
EVERY-DAY PHILOSOPHY.
Hans Patrick G. Connor, formerly known
by the nom de plume of "Deus Hackett,"
contributes the following to "The Louis Jour-
nal":
Never insure your life for the benefit of your
wife for a greater sum than ten thousand dol-
lars. A widow with more money than that is a
dangerous legacy to leave posterity.
The "game of life" is very like a game of
cards—time deals, death cuts, and everybody
is waiting for the last trump.
I think men drink in crowds because they
are afraid to drink by themselves. It requires
a good deal of courage to stand up alone and
pour a glass of whiskey down your throat.
If a man is without enemies, I wouldn't
give ten cents for his friends. The man who
can please everybody hasn't got sense enough
to dispense anybody.
When an acquaintance says "How are
you?" and rushes by you without pausing for
a reply, I wouldn't if I were in your place,
follow him more than a mile to tell him I was
well.
A convenient way of testing the affection of
your intended is to marry another woman. If
she doesn't love you, you will find it out im-
mediately.
There are some inconsistencies in this world
that I don't exactly understand. Everybody
is anxious to get to heaven, but nobody is in
a hurry about it.
Near San Francisco is a restaurant where
the proprietors are compelled to exact pre-
payment for meals. Recently a stranger called
in, and ordered soup. The waiter brought
it up, set it down, then held out his palm.
"What for?" inquired the stranger. "Pay,
sir." "What! before I eat it? Wait till I
get through." "No, sir; we want pay be-
fore you eat." "What! I never do; when
I get through with my soup I will talk pay."
"That won't answer; I want pay now,"
exclaims the waiter. "Well if you
can get it before I see fit to pay, let's see you,"
he replied, holding out to the plate, and com-
mencing to eat. At this the waiter whipped
out of his pocket a large syringe, inserted the
point into the soup, and emptied the dish be-
fore the astonished man can fully recover
from his amazement at the strange proceeding.
Exit waiter in triumph.
Lovers' elevation of mind is not indifferent
to the wants and sufferings of those who are
below him; on the contrary, as the railroad
of mountains make distant objects seem
near, so are all the fellow beings brought
nearer to the heart of him.

Miscellaneous Items.

A SWEET LUNACY—the honeymoon.
The most startling Essay on Man—a wo-
man's attempt to marry him.
The fish in Lake Chungungongamung,
are said to choke in trying to tell where they
live.
One paper has its columns headed—For
President, U. S. Grant of Appomattox; for
Vice President, Schuyler Colfax of the House.
Adam had a great advantage in one respect,
over every other husband known to earth;
his wife couldn't threaten to go and live with
her mother.
An old lady says that two things which were
very common in her youth have gone entirely
out of fashion now—a-days—sunshine and sil-
ver money.
A 300000-Arkansian playfully says that it is
not uncommon in that State to see men with
three ears each; one on each side of the head
and a third between the teeth.
"It seems as though I'd never get square
with that grand jury," remarked a discon-
golate rogue; "they never get together with-
out bringing a little bill against me."
An incorrigible loafer, being taken to task
for his laziness, replied, "I tell you, gentle-
men, you are mistaken, I have not a lazy bone
in my body, but the fact is, I was born tired!"
"There is one kind of ship I always steer
clear of," said an old bachelor sea-captain,
"and that's the courtship, 'cause on that ship
there's always two masts and no captain."
When you see a young man and woman
walking down the street, leaning against each
other like a pair of badly matched oxen, it is
a pretty good sign that they are bent on con-
solidation.
"The greatest source of weakness to every
nation under Heaven," said a philosopher,
"comes from the fact that its women have so
little to do and so much to say." That man
was a dunkey.
Wm. Marshall Narvaez, the bloodthirsty
Spaniard, was on his death bed, he was ad-
vised by his confessor to forgive all his en-
emies. "I have none," replied the marshal;
"I had them all shot long ago."
"Are you alarmed at the approach of the
King of Terrors?" asked a man of a dying
neighbor. "No," was the emphatic reply—
"no; I've lived six-and-thirty years with the
Queen of Terrors, and the King can't be
worse'n she, I'll be bound."
THREE TROUBLESOME CLIENTS.—Rufus Cho-
ate used to say that the three most trouble-
some clients he ever had, were a young lady
that wanted to get married, a married woman
that wanted a divorce, and an old maid that
didn't know what she wanted.
A COUNTRY WOMAN entering an eating-house
where several show bills were posted, and
supposing them to be announcements of what
the establishment had to eat, said, on being
asked what she would have for dinner, "I'll
take roast beef and a few menageries."
A PROFESSOR in the Humber University has
lately discovered that Homer's name was origi-
nally O'Monger, which was erroneously pronoun-
ced Ho'mer by the English cockneys, and
finally came to be written Homer.
"Do you say your prayers regularly every
night and morning?" asked a sympathetic la-
dy of a little black-luck, to whom she had just
given a trifle. "I see you at night, but not
any smart boy can take care of himself in the
day time," was the little rogue's reply.
A SOLDIER of the army has claimed a
young lady teacher of a New York school as
his wife, to whom he was married in 1864,
which marriage was kept a secret until the
war was declared. Now she discovers
him, says she was never married to anybody,
and such him for slander.
"Now, girls," said Aunt Keren-Hapsach,
"just you mind, and when you go a shopping,
find what you want, and it's suitable,
cheap, and the prettiest of them all, and
it will be suitable and that now, as of
yore, the ladies of all will be pleased
regarding prices and quality. Em-
brace the first opportunity
and give him an early call."
A ROOM formerly occupied by A. Wilson, Jr.,
in Wilson's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
11-12-13.

Dry Goods.

NEW STAND! NEW STORE!
NEW STOCK!
The patronage of the people of our town and
county is respectfully solicited at the new stand,
consisting of
P. AXTELL & CO.,
Blackley's Corner, opposite the Wright House,
Waynesburg, Pa., where a splendid stock has
just been received, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
FINE WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND BALMORALS,
NOTIONS, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES,
ROBBERIES, RIBBONS,
Velvets, Parasols, headed and plain; Ladies' and
Gent's Hats in various styles.
11-12-13.

COME, EXAMINE, AND BUY!
May 27, 1868.
GOOD NEWS!
AND NEW GOODS!
D. SHIRK,
Now offers to the public
The most complete assortment of
Every thing in the Dry
Goods line ever brought to
This market. The Spring
Styles, fresh and attractive
And of every variety.
Hats for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Misses' Boots,
And Shoes, unsurpassed in
Durability & Cheapness.
Muslins, Delaines, Cloths,
Bonnets & Bonnet frames
Cambrics, and in fact
Everything that can be
Desired, you can buy of him.
A. WILSON, JR.,
Especially invites a call from his old customers,
being satisfied the prestige of former deal-
ings will be maintained and that now, as of
yore, the ladies of all will be pleased
regarding prices and quality. Em-
brace the first opportunity
and give him an early call.
A ROOM formerly occupied by A. Wilson, Jr.,
in Wilson's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
11-12-13.

THE LATEST YET.
MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON
Have just arrived from the East with a large
assortment of foreign and domestic
DRY GOODS,
SPRING & SUMMER STYLES,
which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH
prices! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trim-
mings, Dress Buttons, Ladies'
Black, Blue and White,
Hats for men & boys,
also a great variety
of notions, at
very low
prices
for
GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR.
Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the
best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to
sell at the very lowest prices, depending on the
quality and cheapness of their goods to gain
their custom.
Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere,
and they will prove that the above is correct.
Room in Ailing's building, directly opposite the
Court House, Waynesburg.
11-12-13.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
OF
AT
AT
EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!
Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he of-
fers his goods at extraordinary low rates for cash.
The stock is sold at the lowest and the best in
the market.
Minor building, opposite the Court House.
11-12-13.

Boots & Shoes.

FACT WORTHY OF NOTE!
JOIN W. WINGET
Undoubtedly has the LARGEST STOCK of
HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES!
IN WAYNESBURG.
They have been tried and found to be equal if not
Superior to any in the place!
He has a general and well manufactured as-
sortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' MEN & BOYS'
HOME MADE
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS!
He keeps hands unexcelled as workmen in
leather. His shop will be found
NEAR COTTERELL'S TANNERY.
11-12-13.

Don't forget the place, but
GIVE ME A CALL SOON.
11-12-13.

GREAT PANIC IN THE PRICES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES!
—AT—
WILLIAM HERRYHILL'S,
TWO DOORS WEST OF N. CLARK & SON'S
CLOTHING STORE.
Having just purchased a heavy Stock of Boots
and Shoes of the FINEST and BEST QUALITY
to be found in the East, he now has the best se-
lected and most complete assortment of these
goods ever brought to the Town. And he offers
to sell
FOR CASH
Men's best, whole stock, Home-made Boots, 12
inch leg, at \$2.00, 3.50 and 4.00; Men's Fine Calf
at \$2.50 with a uniform reduction in prices, on
all kinds of stock. Mr. Herryhill having an ex-
perience of 15 years in the manufacturing of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and
has taken great care to make this a
SUPERIOR STOCK TO ANY KEPT HERE
TOFORE.
Experienced hands are constantly employed
in making to order and we can safely say that at
no place else in the "diggins" can the material
and workmanship be surpassed.
ALL WORK WARRANTED!
He now asks his friends and the public to call
and examine his stock, and be convinced that he
can place them in the hands of
—W. H. HERRYHILL,
Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa.
11-12-13.

GREAT BARGAINS!
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES!
NEW STOCK!
NEW STORE!
CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT
M. C. & H. BELL'S,
(SUCCESSORS TO HARTMAN.)
SAYERS' CORNER
WAYNESBURG, PA.
11-12-13.

GO TO M. C. & H. BELL'S FOR BARGAINS
11-12-13.

GIFTS FOR THE MILLION
OF
AT
AT
EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!
Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he of-
fers his goods at extraordinary low rates for cash.
The stock is sold at the lowest and the best in
the market.
Minor building, opposite the Court House.
11-12-13.

Miscellaneous.

BETTER THAN EVER!
FROM
NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA.
THOMAS BRADEN,
Has just received a splendid new
SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE!
To which he invites especial attention.
His store is filled with everything in his line
needed by the farmer and mechanic. Having
practical farmers, he knows exactly the value
of his farmer friends. Among his variety of
goods will be found Iron and Steel of all kinds,
Planes of all varieties, Augers, Saws, &c. T-
ools of all kinds, Cross-cut Saws, Hand
Saws and Tools of all descriptions.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!
Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers,
Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and every-
thing in this line.
SADDLERY HARDWARE!
A general assortment of Saddlery Hardware, in
which he invites the attention of purchasers.
WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS!
Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of
Kitchen, Wooden Ware, Willow Baskets, &c.
Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles,
Honey Wines, Shot Guns, Boys' Wagons and
Sleds. All of which will be sold cheaper than
ever for Cash!
GIVE HIM A CALL SOON.
He will take pleasure in showing his stock at
all times. So give him a call when you come to
town. Remember the place,
OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
WAYNESBURG, PA.
11-12-13.

IMPORTANT TO
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS!
WAYNESBURG STEAM PLANING MILL.
It gives us pleasure to announce to the public
the completion of this work and the readiness of
the proprietors to
RECEIVE ORDERS!
AND
MAKE CONTRACTS!
The best improved machinery is used. Plan-
ing, Shouling and Grooving, Sash and Door
Making, Moulding, Blipping, moulding &c.
rapidly and skillfully executed. Reasonable
prices paid for
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!
They are also prepared to do all kinds of Carpen-
ter Work, with the utmost promptness, and in
the most substantial manner.
They respectfully solicit a share of public
patronage, and flatter themselves that they will
in all cases be able to
GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION!
All orders promptly attended to.
BRADEN, WALTON & SAYERS,
11-12-13.

**COOPER AND TINWARE ESTABLISH-
MENT IN WAYNESBURG, PA.**
DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY, BUT USE
IT TO BUY CHEAP AND USEFUL PROVISIONS!
W. H. HELPHENSTINE,
They have the handsomest and neatest pattern
of
COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR
STOVES!
In use. Call and examine the different patterns
before you purchase elsewhere. They have
the HOBARTS, for wood or coal, three sizes;
and the Perfectors, for wood, three sizes;
and the best stoves in the market.
Don't let the winter sell you longer, but go
them when they want.
They manufacture
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE!
of all kinds. Everything in our line will be
attended to promptly; sent in your own case, or
for I will sell cheap for cash or country produce
SPOUTING AND ROOFING!
done to order on the shortest notice, stable
ends, gables of the Shedd's House, Waynes-
burg, Pa.
W. H. HELPHENSTINE,
11-12-13.

E. A. TINKER, H. L. MAPLE
TINKER & MAPLE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP,
AT THEIR OWN YARDS,
WEST BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
ADJOINING MD. LIVESTOCK SCALE.
Consignments respectfully solicited. All con-
signments promptly attended to. Post Office
Address—Box 70, West Baltimore.
George C. Strickland, JOHN C. WILSON
Attorneys at Law, in the above named place.
STURGES & WAGNER
UNITED STATES CLAIM AND GENERAL
COLLECTING AGENTS.
11-12-13.